branches or feeders, and would no more pay for working
than some on which large sums have already been apent,
but experience is lessening the danger of mistake daily,
and it any fair proportion of the fine "surface shows"
result in good mines, the confidence so long expressed by
The Tribune in the mineral wealth of Keweenaw Point
will be more than justified. It is pretty well understood
the this time that, mining constitutes are attended with

to issure a great increase of its already large circulation here. Many persons express a desire to have the Semi-Weekly, but the uncertainty of getting it for six months in the year, deters them. Cannot something be done!

CONNECTICUT.

Semi-Centennial Celebration at Colchester.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tubane.

COLCHESTER, Conn., Wedesday, Aug. 17, 1853.

It will readily be granted by all who have sejourned in or even passed through this place, that Colchester is one of the most delightful of all the towns in the land of

Steady Habits. Its pleasant, quiet residences, broad streets and beautiful walks and drives, are rarely sur-

passed. Retired from the centers of population and business, it is yet sufficiently easy of access to render it, in connection with its other great advantages, one of the

finest resorts for young gentlemen and ladies for school purposes, that can be named. These advantages, con-sisting mainly of the most accurate and thorough instruc-

sisting usinly of the most accurate and incrough instruc-tion under its present efficient management, are greatly hightened, and rendered more pleasing to the student, by the spirit of social kindness and hospitality, and by the easy and educated refinement for which Colchester has long been noted. If any of your young readers pro-pose to spend a season in the retirement of the groves of Academus, whether in preparation for college, mer-catile preparts or any other business or condition in

cantile pursuits, or any other business or condition in life, I carnes ly ask them to consider the claims of this village, and of this Academy, one of the oldest and most

continue to dispense its blessings, and perpetuate the name and memory of its generous founder.

The celebration, long anticipated by the friends of the Academy, took place on the 11th inst. Very many of the former instructors and students had previously arrived to share in the festivities, and the village was well filled with visitors. Amid the joyful recognitions of old friends, and the delights of old triendships renewed, the

winged hours passed lightly and quickly away.

On Wednesday evening, Park Benjamin, of New-York, who is one of the former students of the Academy, delivered a poem, which was listened to by a delighted audience. On Thursday morning, the 11th inst, the exer-

dience. On Thursday morning, the 11th inst, the exercises began with forming a procession on the Academy grounds, which marched through the village to the Congregational Church; the house was filled to its utmost capacity. Here, after a few preliminary remarks, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Hewett, of Bridgeport, one of the entirest students in the Academy, a historical discourse was delivered by Mr. Whiliam Kinne, the presentacomplished Preceptor of the Academy. Mr. Kinne gave a biographical sketch of Mr. Bacon, and a detailed account of the history of the school, from its earliest infancy to the present time, with much other information, highly interesting to the friends and patrons of the Academy.

Mr. Kinne was followed by Prof Thacher of Yale.

Benjamin gave a short peem—a gem of its kind, written for the occasion, and abounding in wit and good hamor,

for the occasion, and abounding it wit and good manner, in which he recounted some old experiences of his when a student in Colebester, many years ago.

The exercises were otherwise much colivened, by the singing on the part of the choir, of hymns composed for a singing on the part of the spirited performances of the

of good music, and gained much credit for their skill.

The exercises in the Church having ended, the process

sion was reformed, and moved to a spacious pavision on the public green, beneath which an abundance and great variety of refreshments was provided for the satisfac-tion of the physical wants of the assembled hundreds.

Due justice was done to the excellent vian is prepared,

and the utmost satisfaction and joy was visible on every countenance. A quaint friend of mine, who took a prom-inent part in the affairs of the day, remarked to me that

he "felt in his bones" that all was going on charmingly

After the dinner, letters were read from some of the former preceptors and friends of the Academy, who were prevented from accepting invitations to attend Good-natured dinner speeches were made by various persons and the company dispersed in the best of humor—the Colchesterings rejoicing in their success and their various quality anguages blessings on them.

morthe Connesserious rejoicing in their success, and their visitors inwardly promouncing blessings on them, and especially on the liberal gendemen sho assumed the principal burden and expense of the celebration. In the evening, Mr. Benjamin recited another poem, to a very large and admiring andience, appropriately closing up the publi festivities and cojoyments of the day

Thus closed one of the best and most successful anni-

versary celebrations, that it has ever been my lot to at-tend. The day was propitious, the occasion in the high-est degree interesting to this section of the State, and

nothing unpleasant occurred to diaminsh the good feeling and joyous hilarity of the multitude gathered together. Even the very bappy efforts of some of the cathosiastic young men, who made the live long night melodious by charming serenades beneath the latticed windows of Col-

Altogether, the day was an era in the history of Col-

chester, and will long be remembered by its innabitants, and not less by such as enjoyed their hospitality. J. H. R.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

nothing uppleasant occurred to diminish the good fee

hester s fair maidens, could hardly improve the gen-

No. 11. SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS.

New-York is divided into three Prison Districts; each District is provided with a Jail. The Tombs is (or ought be be) the terror of the evil-doers in the First. The sewer into which the scoundrelism" of the Second District flows, is situated in a quiet street up-town, a few steps distant from the Sixth-av. The Third District Prison is near Essex Market.

The Third District embraces the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards. Of the twenty-five thousand three bundred and sixty-five persons who were committed to the three Prisons in this City last year, six thousand five hundred and nine were incarcerated in Essex Market Jail. This fact, added to the statement of Mr. Warden Edmonds, in the last annual report of the Governors of the Alms-House, that "the aggregate number of commit-t ments indicates no ebb in the tide of crime, but an advance far greater than the increase of population will "account for," will show that the moral and sanitory condison of this and the other Jails, is a question in which the public are deeply interested. We, therefore, subjoin facts relative to the present state of the Prisons of the Second and Third Districts, to the accuracy of every

the Second and Third Districts, to the accuracy of every one of which, the Jailors are ready to bear testimony.

Essex Market Jail, (outside measure,) is 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, and about 30 feet in hight. It contains 19 cells, in two tiers. Each cell is 4 feet by eight and 11 feet high: contains a wooden bunk two feet in width, on which there is a bug of straw, and is lighted and ventiliated by a slit 20 inches long and 5 inches wide! The atmosphere of these cells, (each of which the juiler acknowledged to be two small for one person.) is poisoned by the effluvia arising from a pipe which is intended to carry off the night soil, but which, in censequence of the absence of a sewer, is allowed to remain until the state of the pit into which it is discharged, will admit of its removal. When this putrid pit is agitated by the rain or

removal. When this putrid pit is agitated by the rain or by the water used in cleansing the pipes and floor of the prison, the surrounding atmosphere is instantly polluted, and inhaled by the prisoners. Against this subtle poison no constitution is proof. It killed Dr. Scofield. It has injured the health of several.

The prisoners are shut up in these cells at smoset, and see not permitted to emerge into the hall or to walk on the corridor until 9 o'clock A. M. The corridor is 2½ feet wide. The Hall is 25 feet by 10, but a considerable portion of this small space is occupied by the stairs.

The prisoners are fed twice a day—at 8 A. M., and at 3 P. M.

at 3 P. M.

The Hall is lighted by a window in the roof, which acts, also, as a ventilator, but which is so-badly constructed that on every rainy day the prison is deliged.

In winter, the sufferings of those incarcerated in the cells, are said to be great—as the walls are damp and no provision is made for dispelling the coldness of the atmosphere. The Hall is warmed by a small stove, which, however, has no effect upon the air in the cells. Last winter a prisoner's ears were frozen as he slept on his bunk.

The cells of the prison are white washed once a week The jailors seem to do everything in their power to keep the prison clean, and to counteract the evils inevitable to an over-crowded jail.

an over-crowded jail.

On every Sunday there is divine service by the Reverend Mr. Lestrade, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Orchard-street, whose attention to the prisoners entitles him to their gratitude and to the thanks of the people. It is said that the City Missionaries are sendom seen here.
There is no separate apartment for females or for the It is said that the City Missionaries are seldom

young. Women unjustly charged with offenses and awaiting acquital, girls of from 11 to 15 years of age, and hardened, drunken harlots are lodged in the same cells at night, and are forced to listen to the obsecone songs or licentious language of the ruffians of the other sex, who frequently are the nocturnal companions of boys. That the lessons taught in this school for scoun-drels are listened to and acted on is stated in rather startling language by a gentleman whose evidence is en-titled to be carefully considered; Mr. Edmonds, War-den of the Tombs. Of course, what applies to the prison for the first district applies to those for the second and

"The great evil of this establishment—the want of room for a proper classification of the prisoners remains unremedied. It is true that this subject has been the chief burden of communication from this Department for several years past; but, while the experience of every year continues to demonstrate, more and more forcibly, the necessity of reform in this particular, it would be a decid tion of duty not to present it to your e-unideration as the first and paraments want of the establishment. A scatting example of the effects of promiseuous intercourse between youthful delinquents and old off-inders is furnished in the brief career of one of the unfortunate beings now within these walls, waiting the dat of the law—an ignovimous death. Some five or six years since, when but comparatively a mere boy, he was committed to this prison for a triffing misdednesser, and then for the first time, introduced into the seciety of thieves and vagabilist. His course has been a rapid one; sand now, standing on the brink of a fellon's grave, he says, in the words of bitter trath: 'Only "for the acquaintances I made here I never should have "cous to that.' It is an extreme case, indeed, and one that would not be referred to now, but that unacunbe ed thousands have been dragged down by such involudiary as receivings to the deep of a fellow, when a proper regard for their tender years might have restored to usefulness and hone?"

[Fourth Am Rep. of Governors of the Alms Hones, for 1882.

Bless and honor.

[Feath Asn Ren. of Governors of the Alms Honse, for 1882.

The electors of New-York are as guilty of that man's death as if he had been acquitted by a jury, and then hanged by order of the people. When we fail to remove a cause, we are responsible for its effects. At present, a cause, we are responsible for its effects. At pres we make a murderer—and then kill him in time. hope that the people will yet determine to remove these and other schools for law breakers; and by removing

them, render the services of a hangman unnecessary.

It will be observed that we have said nothing of the number of persons usually confined in Essex Market

"Do you consider that one of these cells is large enough for one prisoner?" "I do not." "Do you think that this jail is large enough for 19 prisoners?

Such were two of the questions asked of the jailor-and such was his reply. The reader is requested to con-tract them with the following facts:

brast them with the following facts:

"From 50 to 60 persons are very frequently, from 75 to
50 persons are many times contined in this jail. It has by
no means been of rare occurrence that from six to eight
persons at a time were locked up in each of the cells, so
that there was scarcely standing room for the poor wretones, who had to take their turn in sitting down on the bank.
Being provided with but two doors which, if shutduring the
hight, prevent all ventilation, it may really be considered
that the atmosphere in the cells must be of the most manyous and poisonous nature. Prisoners are generally confined here for from two to five days, seldom longer than
five weeks."

Such was the language used or endorsed by the keeper of Essex Market jail. The proper authorities, it is said, have often been informed of these facts, and petitioned to appropriate a sum for the erection of a prison at least four times larger than the present moral post-house. Hitherto however, their efforts have been ineffectual.

With two exceptions, the assertions we have advanced relative to the Essex Market prison, apply also to the jail of the Second District. These exceptions are—the absence of a sewer and the performance of divine service. A small library, for the use of the prisoners, is attached to the Second District jail, and is wanting in that of the Third.

We will now briefly recommerate the grievances comin d of by the inmates and keepers of our Second and Third District prisons:—

1. They are at least one-fourth too small.

2. They are unbealthy—in winter, from in

1. They are at least one-fourth too small.
2. They are unhealthy—in winter, from intense cold:
in summer, from putrid vapors and over-population.
3. They are destitute of a separate apartment for women and for the young—and thus are converted into Institutions for the Propagation of Vice.
4. There is no separate apartment for unoffending witnessee, who sometimes are made the companious of crimicals for several days. And for all this, let it not be forgotten that the electors of this City are responsible.

LIFE OF THE CITY POOR.

LABOR AND ITS WANTS IN CITIES.

The Wig-Maker's Family.

In one of thoup town streets we noticed an arrival about three menths ago, of one of those unf-runate belogs who have a trade only suited to city life—he was a wig-maker He was, apparently, a stout, hearty man, of about 6 ty with a wife and one child, and, for aught we know, entitled by his good workmanship to the prefix which he tacked on to his name, "late wig-maker to Her Gracious Majesty "Victoria, Queen of England and Ireland;" what little there is left of it, for certainly a very large portion of the people seem to have left that moiety of the King to n, among whom the aforesaid wig maker. Well, being as we said, so in of hair among lime and sand, with which he might of ab sp the ladder that leads to some fifth story brick building He his working in hair had never helped him to climb the ladder of fortune, even one story; but he would try; so he rented a front-shop and a back room in which to live and

the other; the valley of the Little Montreal is a continuation of the valley of the Eagle, and the veins present precisely the same appearances at the surface. Now that the mineral lands of the Point have all passed into private hands, the explorations for mineral bearing veins are going forward with the greatest zeal and success. There is hardly a section or quarter section, lying on the north side of the valley, or a distance of twenty miles, beginning with the new Lac la Belle location, near the end of the Point, which is not already found to be traversed by one or more value offering These who live in cheap country houses know little of found to be traversed by one or more voins, offering the next of small transments in the City. For two small greater or less inducements to a thorough examination

rooms such as our wig maker occupied, \$12 50 a month was called cheap rent. For a house 16 by 50 feet, three stories above the basement, having front and back parlor and eight bed-rooms, \$600 to \$700 a year is a common price paid by a small family for the privilege of staying a

year in this crowded City.

The first month or two he managed to pay rent and hang on: it did not bring business, but it did bring the andlerd with th t hard werd, "p y or go." Where could he go? He had expended all his money getting in—he had none to spend in getting out. Besides, who would go security for the rent of a new tenement, and poor folks cannot well get one without that, or payment in advance. Yet be could not stay, for he could not pay where he was The Tribune in the mineral wealth of Keweenaw Point will be more than justified. It is pretty well understood by this time that mining operations are attended with more or less risk, and that no indications at the surface are sufficient to guarantee absolutely a return for capital expended in testing a vein. Some will fail and some will succeed in all kinds of business enterprize—in mining as well as in everything else, but I have yet to learn any good reason for believing the chances of success fewer in this less known part of the Point than in that where the Copper Falls, North Western, and Cliff are situated. In speaking thus favorably of the new discoveries, I think I express the opinion which prevails among the numerous visitors hither this summer. Ideas of particular locations vary, but all seem to concur in their estimate of the country as a whole.

I have been pleased to see that due credit is awarded to The Tribune by people of all political parties, for its unwavering and constant advocacy of the best interests of this whole country. It seems to be recognized here as the reliable organ of the mining interests of the country at the East, and a regular mail is all that is wanting to insure a great increase of its already large circulation here. Many persons express a desire to have the Semiand as his landlord's head was still clothed with nature's covering, he would not take wigs, present or prospective

So Wigs were warned out.

Mr. Wig said let us go. Mrs. Wig said no. Let him dare to turn us into the street. She little knew what a New York landlord would dare; but we did, and therefore were not at all surprised as we came home one night after elev en, to find a pile of bous-hold goods upon the side-walk prominent among which were black wigs and brown wigs, red wigs and gray, in all stages of progress, except finishing. He was one of that class of people, very numerous in this world, who never finish anything they undertake. Yes they do; they finish the last bottle.

Well, they were turned out. There sat the man, moody and silent. There lay the household stuff, stuffed into a heterogeneous pile upon the curb stone edge of the side

get up a "large and respectable meeting" any time where

ao many curious idlers walk the streets.

The tongue of an angry woman breedeth strife—contention, discord—disturbance of the public peace—noise and confusion. Mrs. Wig was evidently angry, and New York pandlords—this one in particular—got a good sitting down for what they were worth. Their characters were devel oped. All night she told her wrongs. At 12 o'clock there was a thorder storm. The peals were loud and long, but ever and anon bet seen the reports of Heaven's artillery, there was a burst of stormy words that told of ruined goods in that wreck upon the wayside cast, and the wreck o hopes hoped for to lead on to fortune in this land of the free and home of the brave. Alas, homes are not free, and bu few brave enough to fight for free land, upon which the homeless might have a home, from which no landlord could brust them out into the pitiless storm-yes, and the storm of last Monday night, during all of which there lay the pots and pane, the tubs and pails-well the rain burt them not -but the chairs and beds-it did hunt them-and the imple ments of trade, the wigs and blocks and hair, but it did no hurt them any more than it would the block heads from which the hair was shorn but still it was a cruel fate for the poor laborers. There they sat cowered up in the door them, and "only," said the woman, "only because we "could not pay that greedy old Hunks, the pulry sum of leven deliars and a half. Oh, oh, oh, how it rains, and all my goods—\$500 worth of goods speiled for leven deliars and a half." It was a bard case, though we think the damage over estimated.

man at the corner, or the law that uphelds him in his busi ness, had something to do with it, for we saw a pitcher go. ing from his procery after midnight, and could not help thicking that it did not carry water. "Mercy kno-s," says the woman-she did all the talking-the man, like nearly all of us, said nothing-he was a quiet man-we all aremercy knows, we have water enough here. Wake up ed that—"you will get your death of cold—there, I feel a thetter now; I feel as though I could tear the heart out of that old villain for turning us out in such a night as this." And up she went to his door, and pulled the bell and more earnest than polite, to come out and share with her the pleasures of a rainy night in the streets of New York We believe he respectfully declined; he must also have declined sleep, unless he had the faculty of wooling it in spite of woman's noisy tengue. They are noisy so and next night she might have been so, but she was not She sat in meedy silence, after the first stormy paroxysm was over, brooding over her misfortanes, or trying to rouse her still more moody husband by an occasional epi thet of "lazy brute," "shiftless whelp," who had "brought "her to such a pass—turned her into the street, and no where to go," to rise up and seek another habitation.

"But why did they not go into somebody's house and stay there until they got one I" A very natural question, unsophist cated country reader-

for you to ask.

Why aid they not go into somebody's house?"

Because they were in the city. City tolks do not open their doors to unknown guests. These were strangers—late immigrants into this great Western World, where there is room enough for all who come—in the strest. This family

had no friends, except one other family, in the city.

"Why sie they not go in with them?" Simply because the other family objected who lived

also in the same cellar room, ten by fourteen feet square,

"Two families in one ro in?"
Yes; two families—ten persons—in one room; and in that same house twenty four other families-two handred about as thick as cheese on your dairy she ves; psying for the privilege of being thus entombed alive, from \$2 to \$10 a striking resemblance in stae, airyness and comfort to your mother's dark pot-closet, under the stairs.

"Oh, it that is the way poor folks live in cities, I don't Rightly considered. You are better off in the country.

It is a pity that a great many who do live-working hard thus to live—were not driven out into the street, and out of the street into the fields, and compelled to live better and for ger, working wool instead of hair, growing grain instead of growing poor and poorer every day of cny life.

"But what became of the wig maker's family. Had they any children ?

Oh, yes; did you ever hear of a poor man in the city that had not? After three days trial, they roused energy enough to kunt up a place wherein they might lay their You must pay the rent in advance

But we have not get the money. Will you not wait till

the end of the mouth ! Yes, if you give security.

How could they? There was a way. It was hinted at. A Jew, who lives at the sign of the three golden balls, was The goods and chattels upon the pavement were aventoried and sold to him of the three golden balls, and be delivered them to the owner of the human bee hive, upon concition that their late owners should pay to the bee hive eight, and to the bails four dollars per month, and if they failed to do that for three months, then should the, go forth into the street once more, leaving all the sots and pans, pictures and porcelain, and all the beds and block beads, except their own, and all the wigs and scalps, ex cent those which achered to pates soft enough to make such a foolish bargain. So the wig-maker's family were once more formshed with a place, beside the street, where

What will be the next move ! One of three: the hospi tal, prison, or place of test for all was fail to find it in his Thus endeth the first lesson.

in to lay their heads.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

impression resulting from my observations, is in the highest degree favorable, and I know no reason why the

township lying directly south of Copper Harbor should not prove as valuable a mining tract as that which further west contains the famous Cliff vein. The min-

eral bearing ridges of ore are continuations of those of the other; the valley of the Little Montreal is a con-

Execution of James Shirley. The Mining Prospects of the Eastern Section of Ke-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOLLIPAYSBURG, Blair Co. Pa. Aug. 15, 1859.

James Shirley, who was convicted last spring for the neurder of his wife, was burg in Hollidaysburg on Friday last; and though the execution was as private as possible, in accordance with the laws of our State on the subject, still there was quite a crowd collected, and more accordance with the laws of the collected and more subject, still there was quite a crowd collected and more laws. Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribuse.

EAGLE RIVER, Lake Superior. Aug. 7, 1833.

I have just reached this place, after a tour for the purpose of getting a series of "Views Afoot," which has taken me pretty thoroughly over the easterly sec drunkenness and fighting than has ever before betown in one day. I hope we shall succeed this fall in electing a sufficient number of "Maine Law" men to our tion of Keweczaw Point, from the region back of Copper Harbor along the mineral ranges, to the Cliff and North American Mines. The distance is some twenty five noiles only, but, crossing from range to range, visit-ing this vein and that mine, and turning aside to this Legislature to secure the passage or such a law and then we shall have few executions, and no such drunken crowds when one does take place. Shirley, when on the scaffold, said it was liquor brought him to such a inelanand that location, the two or three days devoted to the trip have run out to more than a week. The general

STORM IN CORTLAND COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. V. Tribune.
MARATHON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1830.

The inhabitants of this section were visited on the evening of Saturday, the 13th inst, with one of the most severe rain storms that has ever occurred here during the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The rain commerced descending about 9 o'clock, P.M., and it concommerced escending about 9 a closes, P.31, and it con-tinued to fall in almost one continuous sheet, without in-termission, until about 11 o'clock, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

The camage occasioned by the flood of water that fell

has been immense. Every mill-dam and every bridge or Hunt's Creek has been swept away, and a great amount of property wholly destroyed. The same may also be said of Merrill's Creek, three miles east of this place. Great damage has been done to the property in this village. The saw mill of one of our most worthy and in-

by sinking shafts. I speak in general terms, for each location will hereafter find plenty of describers. Thusers, no mine has been wrought sufficiently to place the more easterly veins beyond a doubt, as is the case in some other places; but the surface indications are such as to warrant the belief that there is some copper on the banks of the Little Montreal, as well as on those of the Eagle and the branches of the Outonagon.

No doubt many of the supposed veins are mere branches or feeders, and would no more pay for working than some on which large sums have already been spent. dustrious citizens, Mr. David Shattuck, is completely destroyed, the dam swept away, and his other property injured to a considerable extent. It also swept away the

injured to a considerable extent. It also swept away the bridge in the village, tore away most of the docking, riddled the buildings, overrun gardens, and otherwise damaged a considerable amount of property.

The damage done on Merrill's Creek is even greater than it is bere. It seemed to make one continual sweep, taking in its course one dwelling house, one saw-mill and two barns. It spailed whole fields of grain, scattered the fences, removed hay stacks and otherwise damaged property to a great extent. A span of houses and two cows were also lost in the flood. There is not a bridge left between Texas and Otselic, a distance of about seven miles. The bridge over the river at Otselic is also swept away. Two barns were also struck with highming. swept away. Two barns were also struck with lightning and, with their contents, were entirely consumed, storm spent the most of its fury in Texas Valley. it seemed to take an easterly course. It was one of the most terrible sorms that ever happened in this vicinity, and one that will long be remembered by those who wit-nessed it, and suffered by its devastations. A. A. C.

Visit to a Cistercian Monastery.

A correspondent of The Tablet gives the following account of a visit to the establishment which this singular

A DAY AND NIGHT WITH THE TRAPPISTS.

order of Morks have founded in the North West.

A DAT AND SIGHT WITH THE TRAFFISTS.

The members of this wonderful Order have secured six teen hundred acres of the finest land in Iowa, and in the most beautiful part of the State. It is nearly all founded in, and divided into fields and park, varying from ten to fifty acres, the divisions being made something after the Irish its-hon, of differe quicked with orage orange.

They had sown, at the period of our vivit, eighty acres of Indian corn, eighty of wheat thirty of rye, and about eight or ten acres of postoces. They had thirty or forty be utiful cowa, and several hundred sheep and lambs. Nothing could surpass the order and taste displayed by these hely reclasse, in the management of this priscoly domain. The community numbers fifty, of whom six are Priests: the others are mechanics, such as similar, carpenters, shownakers, tailors, &c., &c., and laborers. The rule enjoins strict silence unless to strangers, and there are in the community men from the same neighborhood or district who, for a period of five years never interchanged a word until, by my visit, they were brought logether, and heard the sound of each others voices naswering our questions. As we drove up tewards the monastery, we met several of the good Brothers, some occupied in its id labor, others carrying timber of anding the droves of young cattle scattered over the fields. We accested one and I can scar ely farget the look of that now. There was a smile which lighted up his face, inclusive of health in the body and happiness in the soul. It was the smile of innocence and virtue. My companion remarked that since he came west of the Atlantic ne had no seen so healthy a specimen of humanity. He had all that app exames that hap piness generally produces. There was nothing of that this shrivelled, same and hony appear not seen so healthy a specimen of humanity. He had all that appearance that happiness generally produces. There was nothing of that this shrivelled, skin and hony appearance so pseuliar to Farskers, who are wasted by thoughts of the world and its mammon. He was rather like shake peare's hone at and simple shepherd: "I carn that I eat, get that I wear, owe no man hate, eavy no man happiness; glac of other mer's good.

At length we reached the monastery's gate, and like pill ar me, in the good old times when England had fatth, and non-steries, and Marke, were met by the Superior of the house, be, with nothing of the world's pretentious ness, but with real sterling polithoese, offered in the hospitally of the Orier, and warmly proved our hands to show his greeting was cordial. Accepting the preferred hospitality of the good Superior, we entered that happy retreat.

village, and of this Academy, one of the oldest and most honorable in New-England. The institution was founded and endowed fifty years since, by Mr. Pierpent Bacon, who bequeathed his whole fortune, amassed by a long life of honest industry and enterprise, to the inhabitants of Colchester, to be employed by them in sustaining a free school forever. During the last half century the school has been sustained, and has acquired a great celebrity. Long may it contained and memory of its generous founder.

The celebration, long anticipated by the friends of the tatees, such as Ireland produced "in days lang syne was son evening and at seven the brothers repsir-lb edurch, where, having spent an bour singing por of the Divine Office, they rebred to rest.

of the Divine Office, they refired to rest.

BED OF A CISTARCIAS.

Not of down certainty, or carefully-selected feathers—
No straw simply appead on the bard board is the couch
where nature areforaber. "balmy sleep." visits these men
or self-denied. They never undress at might, but he down
in their habit on the hard board, and there enjoy a repose
to which worldings are strangers. I was told by one of
the Fatters that all sleep immediately on retiring to rest.
We were left lights, and finding suns allence around we
stole from the meastery to get a peep at the prairie by
might, and it was a right so delightfully besuited, such
only as peets can sketch. It could scarciely be suited day
the leaves, they were constantly changing place, diskering as the streams of the aurora boresiis—
This right, methals, is but the day light sick;

This right, methinks, is but the day light sick;
It looks a little paler: "its a day
Such as the day is when the sun is hid.
Indeed we scarcely missed the absence of the "god of
ay," for the most shone with unusual brightness, such as

highly interesting to the friends and patrons of the Academy.

Mr. Kinne was followed by Prof Thacher of Yale College, who delivered an excellent address adapted to the place and the occasion. Notwithstanding the very great heat, and the croawded state of the house, Prof. Thacher was heard with very marked attention, as he unfolded the clear and practical views of education and of life, with which his discourse was enriched. His Address was written and delivered, in that chaste and classical style, so well known and appreciated by the young nsen, who from year to year, can boast the advantage of his instruction and kinely counsels in oid Yale. The managers of the celebration were psculiarly fortunate, in precuring his services for the occasion.

At the conclusion of Prof. Thacher's Address, Park Benjamin gave a short poem—a gem of its kind, written

Indeed we accreety missed the absence of the "god of cay," for the one is shone with unusual brightness, such as When Phebe doth beheld.

Her elver visuae in the watery glass.

We could distinguish oul-ces for miles around. In one field by the case; in another, on the side of a gentle electronic lay the sheep. Along the lines of the distant woods might be heard the tinkling of the bells attached to the water, lay the sheep. Along the lines of the distant woods might be heard the tinkling of the bells attached to the wisk of cattle wideh, not having satisfied hunger during the day, were now leasting on the grass and flowers moistened by the dewy pearls. The tonds croaked their notes along the river's banks (a basso)—the myriad insects made up a tener; the whippiorwill, the woodpecker, and of the right bries, chernes of such music as can only be heard in the enerticing to sate of an American prairie. You would aspect that the bries and energy insects had taken up to last coars of praise and prayer as intered by the good winks within, and were determined to sing of nature's hearty and God's praise during the sillowes of the night, out being determined to arbe at two, shy companion remarked that "the iron tongue of midnight was approaching twelve," and e-me rest was increasing to easily used to me as to the monks. A thousand thoughts came rashing to my mind. Memory brought me seek to the days of St. Robert their her for more. the Brd Scrattle, and the vanishing so that their sin our own island, forming the flourishing Convent of lersy, and how that same Mellersy sent forth under the once of familie, this flourishing community, that actom is the tourist on the prairies of lows. At length stoler is "in ture's sweet testorer." It was, however, a snort NATING HASS AND ROBRING EXERCISES.

Though we dressed as rapidly as possible, deferring the lattens to another time, the Brothers were before us in urch, and engaged in repeating the Office of the Blesset rain. After this came the Matins and Lands, according pled, the F-thers went to partske of a frogal collation at seven all went to their various avocations, in which they were expaged notil near 19, when all returned to dinner, preceded by prayer. The dinner consisted of breast miles and the finest positions lever saw. There is spiritual reading during dinner. After dinner the Superior called a few or the Fathers to speak with us. On this occasion there occurred a most touching incident in the recognition by my companion of an old acquaintance and near relative, where head seemed to have on it the snow at least of severty winters. I had imagined that age must have chilled or religion long store subjected every earthy impulse in that heart. But no; the gashing current from within lighted up the old man's features with all the radinant toy of boylood as my company ion spice to him of their within lighted up the old man's leatures with all the rathant iny of boylood as my comparion speke to him of their common home, of the brothers, eisters and old neighbors be had lest behind. Again and again did the old man press his relative to spend another day in the menastery; but other sceres and previous arrangements obliged as to go. Besides it is incident aire-sid told, there was another equally interesting. The superior presented us with the latest dumber of The Tublet! We had not seen it for three weeks, and read it with intense pleasure, astonished to find that even here in the far western prairies, and is the calls of and read a water heater pressure, asconance to not that even here, in the far western practice, and is the calls of New Melleray, were read the houbstations from the good Fallers, and promises of prayers for our happy journey, we let this happy retreat, where all are happy—where the Brotherhood,

Brotherhood,

Exempt from public beant,
Find tengues in trees, hooks in the runsing brooks.

Sermons in stoces, and good in everythms.

The four hours spent in the church at morning exercises having produced pain in my knees, I felt that I was not called to so severe an Order, and yet I regretted leaving and as we journeyed again over the prairie weofen looked back to the circling forest that encioses the happy home of the disciples of St. Robert and brothers of De Rames.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Decision of Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the Chiled Systes, in the Case of Washington Mc-Querry, claimed as a Fuguive Slave. We find the forces ing report of the opinions and decision of Judge McLean, in the recent Fuglitye case at Cincin nati, in The Commercial of that city:

In giving my decision in this case, it may not be improper In giving my decision in this case, it may not be improper or my a word in regard to the manner in which it has been been the best of the best in the first inctance, leaved a write finishes corpus, on an afficiavit that the detectant—as he may be called—was illegally deprived of his imprisonment, an order was afterward issued to the Deputy Marshel of the United States, with the same object in view: it was to equire whether McQuerry was legally detained. With a rise of showing a legal detention, the chainant Henry differ, has attempted to show that the defendant was a facilities from labor in Kentucky. The inquiry moderatedly easiered, and it is for the claimant to show that his detenestard, and it is for the claimant to show that his de was legal, he first question that arises may be on the facts of the

case. The deletions has attempted to show that McQuerry was his clave in the State of Kontucky. His son, facob Miller, if years of age, was introduced to prove the fact. This witness states in but ever aloce he has known any thing this person has been the slave or his father; also,

that about four years ago McQuerry absounded with three other, who also owed service to his father.

Win Kelly, the second witness, corroborates the first witness. He was a near neighbor to Mr. Miller, and knew that this "boy" was his servant, they were infimately acquainted with the family, with whom they frequently vested and always saw this defendant acting in the canodity of servant. This witness also corroborated the statement of Miller's son, as to the absounding of this "boy," and state a the time and circumstances of his leaving.

James Kelly, a brother of the last witness, corroborates the testimony previously given. He also was intimately acquainted with Mr Miller's family, and had known this "boy" eleven or twelve years; he knew him as the servant of Mr Miller.

The witness Yocum corroborates the first three. He had lived near the parties for many years, during which this defendant was employed managed and controlled as the servant of the claimant.

Mr Trader, a Deputy United States Marshal, states a conversation had with McQuerry, who said that Miller was his master, and expressed some regrets that he had left his service; said he was persuaded by "Steven," who absounded at the same time.

This statement is corroborated by Mr. Black, to whom

ed at the same time.

This statement is corroborated by Mr. Black, to whom McQuerry confessed that this was his master, and that he lest him under the circumstances stated by the other wit-

Now so far as the status of this individual is concerned, would be difficult to present a case which would more clearly establish the claim of Heary Miller—this is so particular and chrometantial—so entirely uncontradicted, it is impossible to resist the result of the examination—the clearest and most decided conviction that this person was in the condition of a servant in Kentucky. I have never, in any case that I have investigated—cases where damages are claimed, which present similar points—known a claim in one clearly made out.

It has been prosed that it has not been proven that Kentucky.

clearly made out.

It has been urged that it has not been proven that Kaninchy was a slave-holding State. Judges of the Supreme
Court of the United States recognize the laws of the
States, as do the State Courts the laws of each county.
The jurisciction of the Supreme Court of the United
States eatends inrough out the Union and into the Territories. Its judges are presumed to know the issue of each
State, and the extent of State jurisdiction.

I do not say that such would be the rule were this examination before a State Judge or a Commissioner of the
United States.

United States.

In many of the States, a special law has been passed recepting the statute laws of other states. In such cases, orthing note than an exhibition of the statute law would be necessary. But where a trial like the is had in a State. where no such provision exists, the State Judge, and per-bage the Commissioner, might require legal proof of the existence of Slavery in the State where the claimant

in the slaveboloing States. I am resily sorry to hear this argument. The distinguished Senator was speaking of territories into which our friends of the South desired to take their slave property, and declared that slave holders had the right to take rlaves where there was no legal recognition of the relation. This was an error. The great principle is this Sharshay is local and cas only write by 185 at those if a variety of law. I may remark that I was the means of bringing out this decision which was made in the case from Mississippi.

take his slave into the territories where it was not legalized, and where long urage had not exactioned the insulation. Usage constitutes law after a sufficient lapse of time. But

In the stare holding State the laws provide for the condition of master and slave they limit the power of the former and protect the rights of the latter. Fo deny the legalization of the relation in those States is to shall our eyes to what is written, and to the decisions of their Courts.

I am gratified that in the examination and argument of this case there has been uniformly a gearlemanly bearing —no abusive "pithets were used, none were expected. This must draw the approbation of allierable persons.

There has been no evidence on the part of the defendant except the admissions by the claimant's atterney, which worst that M. Querry had lived four years in the State of Ohio, during which time be had been range for the state of Ohio, during which time be had been range for the state of Ohio, during which time be had been range for the theory of our laws and constitution. Every man in Ohio, without regard to color, is presumed to be a free man; her laws do not sanction the tread of a slave. This treatment of M. Querry in Ohio, therefore, is nothing more than the presumption of the law which, in my judgment, is connected by the concinue proof of the claimant that he escape into this State from "service and labor due in Kentucky.

It is nesisted that the "fugitive slave laws of '25 and

counteracts by the conclusive proof of the claimant that he escaped into this State from "service and labor due" in Kentucky.

It is insisted that the "fugitive slave laws" of "98 and "10 are not constitutional—that Congress has no power to eract such a law—that the power of enforcing the constitutional provision is with the States.

This argument has been frequently advanced by gentlemen who lave discussed this great question, and I am not sure but that it has been mucumed in some "platforms, that have been traced. I will refer to the forbinal author life that he been traced. I will refer to the forbinal author life that he congrued he power of Congress to martines providing for the return of right yes from labor. In the case of Prigg is the State of Pennsylvains, the Judges of the Supreme Courr decled, without dissent, that Congress had the power to legislate on the subject. Some of the Judges thought the State had a right to legislate on the same subject, but there was no discent from the decision that Congress had the power to adopt the law of 95—the law or 10 was not then encoted.

The Supreme Court of every State in the Uni in before which the question has been raised, has recognized the same power in Congress. At an entity period in the history if Massachusetts, and possibly in other States, though it has not a tracted my sitention—this dectrine may have been doubted, but it has since been affined, and no Court of respectable stateing now doubts it.

This is strong authority in regard to the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject. Authority, certainly, that should overbear individual opioion, unless the number of incoviduals entertaining an opposite opinion, is great enough to change the organic law of the land, to such a change the efforts of those who dony the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Savery within the Sates, night, and not improperly, be directed.

The Februal Constitution was remed in 1787; it was discussed by the several States who accepted it.

ans the instrument was very status very discussed.

As son after the adoption of the Constitution as 1798, we find an act of Congress providing for the rendstion of "persacus owing service of labor in one State, escaping into another." This act was passed by a Congress, some of whose members, if I rightly remember, were delegated in the Convention that framed the federal constitution; all the Convention that trained the February and the discus-were colemporaneous with the convention, and the discus-sions that preceded and attended its deliberations. Those who enacted the law of '53 were not ignorant of any of the previsions of the Constitution, for they had been scanned with great ability, and especially in Virginia. There is a weight of authority on this point which can-rot be centered on any other in the Constitution Inde-cedered of this authority which must allowed all distribu-

pendent of this authority, which must silence all obj shall arrive at the same conclusion by looking at the as arising under the Constitution. Is the construction that instrument in some of its vital points never to be

settled?

If no respect is paid to the weight of concurrent authorities for half a century, the basis of our social fabric will be
shaken—there will enemy disorder and confusion, nor will
there be protection to rights.

there he protection to rights.

The clause of the Constitution alluded to is:
"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, he discharged from such astrone or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be

This Constitution has been considered the fundamental accured the fruits of our Revolution.

It is contended that this provision in the Constitution is depend on the States for its exception. I set

to depend on the States for its ex-extion. I will ask the gentleman, who read the able and ingenious argument in appear of this proposition, if that is 1 is within provides no peralty for its infraction? He is too good a theologian to admit the consequences of his argument.

There can be no law without a saaction. This applies to fluman as it does to Divine Liw.

The Legislatures of the several States are prohibited from passing a law obstructing the master in pursuit of his scaped servant, who must be given up on proof by the claimant that service or labor is due. Suppose a State to pass a law directly opposed to this clause, and inflicting a penalty. That was the case in Pring as the state of Pennsylvania, and the Supreme Court of the United States decisted it angatory; it was in epocation to the Constitution and therefore wid. Had the power to softrose the provisions of the Constitution been left with States, this act of Pennsylvania would not have been void. But for the case in the Constitution, that I have recited, every slave would be free, on touching the soil of a State whose laws did not recognize slaver, —for slavery can only exist by outhoutly of law. outhority of low.

The croveion in the Constitution is prohibitory, and it is possive as to the "giving up" of persons escaped from

is positive as to the "giving up" of persons escaped from sevice o labor.

The States could not be compelled to give up these fugitives by a law of Congress, but the provision is found in the Constitution—the organ o law of the land, and it is more than a recommendation. I am aw re that the word "slave" is not in the Constitution, but the subject was defeated in the Convention, and it caused a deep excitement in the public mind. The Constitutional provision in this regard was the result of a compromise. For saving this I have the autherity of Chief Justice Marsail. Tous right of remaining, then is one in which the circuit of one State may claim and must receive of another state. The Federal Government has the power to carry out and personners.

Federal (sovernment has the power to carry out and perpetuate this right.

And how with regard to fugitives from justice? The same provisions, upon the same provisions upon the same provision of the resolution of perseus encaped from labor or service. But the constitutionality of the legislation with regard to fogstives from justice has never been doubted. The Governor of some States have refused to give up "fagitives from justice," but the refusal was upon the ground of insufficient "cause;" never on that of "unconstitutionality. No Court has ever doubted the constitutionality of legislation providing for the return of factives from justice, it is stated of that provide in the Cause from justice.

It is stated of that provide in the Cause of the public says hat full tash and gradit stall bagges to be public.

acts and records of other States that no power is content on the Federal Government to enforce it.

Is this so I The fundamental law declares that citizen of each State shall be entitled to all the right and immediates of the olitaces, of the several States. Undoubted Congress may legislate upon these provisions.

There are various other provisions of this description. No turning duties shall be laid on articles imported from one State into another. The States can corolled no truities, coin no money, cannot make anything but gold and silver a "legal tender," can pass no expect facts laws or impairing the obligations of contracts.

There are all problibitions of power to the States.

Does it follow that because there is no expect provision in the organic law for the exercise of power on these subjects that none exists I is all these cases a remedy is provided. In case of infraction by the States a writ of strong may be taken from the State Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, where laws condicting with the Constitution will be declared veid. It would be singular if there was no sanction to the provision upon this most difficultion will be declared veid. It would be singular if there was no sanction to the provision upon this most difficult of all questions—a question so ably and extensively discussed at the time the Constitution was framed; for all very then existed in about one half the States. Before the scopition of that instrument Jalves had been reclaimed by unobstructed force. There existed a virtual practical controls. But difficulties had arisen, and therefore this provision.

Not can there be a doubt that the term "persons hald to

from But difficulties had arisen, and therefore this provision.

Nor can there be a doubt that the term " persons held to " service or labor." spplies principally to persons held as alaves. Madison, white assenting to the provision, objected to the use of the term "slave" because it expressed a this repugnant to his sentiments—he did not wish the icea this one man could hele property in another, recognized in the original law of his country.

This has been termed an exparte proceeding. It extainly is not. Had the counsel for McQuerry been able to state that they expected to prove his freedom, I should promptly have granted a continuance, to afford ample time for the collection of such proof.

Occupying the sacred office of Judge, I have no right here to include my sympathies. It would have been graining to have found that the defendant was a free ma, instead of a slave, because such a result is gratifying to these whose feelings are opposed to slavery in the abstruct. Is such a case, it is the stern duty of the Judge to as man than ordinary countries.

where results are opposed to slavery in the sostract. In such a case, it is the stern duty of the Judge to ase man than ordinary caution.

It was urged against the constitutionality of the lawer 1723 and 1850 that they detied the right of trial by Jury It is my opinion, based apon my judicial experience, that a trial by jury would not decrease the number of real circles of "persons escaped from service or labor." In a nestance that I call to mind, a decided anti-slavery man was upon a jury in a case tavolving the liberty of escaped slaves. But he considered the solemnity of his oath is support the law and the constitution, and he agreed the best orether to give a vertue of damages against the present through whose instrumentally the slaves had escaped. This is not a final decision as to the liberty of the defendant. The question here is strictly whether he causervice or labor to the claimant, but this decision will he to bur to the question as to the liberty of the man. He may be sold, his condition may be wretched, but the faul is not with the Judiciary.

It is a principle university admitted that a law may be in part constitutional, and in another part void, and the first nay be given to those pertions which are considered in a part of the laws of '93 and '50 are in conflict with the organic law. It nave of '93 and '50 are in conflict with the organic law.

effect may be given to those pertions which are constitu-tional. I do not, by this wish to tolimate that any part of the laws of '93 and '50 are in conflict with the organe law. It may not be improper for me here to suggest that there is one part of the law of '50 that does not seem to be right, by unceratood. The clause allowing \$10 to the Commis-sioner in case the certificate is made out to the master, and \$50 if no certificate is given, was, as I think, intended mere-by to compensate that officer for the extra writing, (which may be considerable, and even not covered by the sum of \$50, in consequence of the statement of the case and the certificate. Sitting as a dudge of the Supreme Court, and not as a Commissioner, I may properly make this remark. The laws of 1793 and 1850, as regards this case, are clearly with the provise us of the Constitution.

After this decision Mr. Jolisfe moved for a writ of certis

After this decision Mr. Jolisse moved for a writ of certarity the Supreme Court.

The Court said there could be no appeal from the decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States made at Chambers. The point had, he was quite certain, been decided by the Supreme Court. He was willing, however, to give any reasonable time for counsel to investigate the question.

At the suggestion of the Court it was finally arranged that the claim any, Mr. Miller should enter into a bond for \$2,000, concilioned upon the returning McQuerry to this States in case it should be decided that the case ough be taken to the Supreme Court.

At the conclusion of his afgument, Mr. Ware stated the Mr. Miller would en ancipate his slave for the sum of \$1,000, and donate, \$500 humself to a lond for that purpose. Or he would take the apprissement of disinterested parties at Learngton.

Or he would take the approximent of disinterested parties at Levreyton.

Mr Miller remarked that he was willing to give bonds in the sum of \$50,000 that he would produce the slave withis State in case a writ of certificate allowed by the Su reme Court.

Weshington McQuerry was then delivered up to his claiment by the U.S. Deputy Marshal, and, without hindrance or molectation, immediately conveyed arous the Orioriver and lodged in the Covington jail, where he will remain until his owner is ready to proceed to his nome.

There was a good deal of rejoicing in Covington our he termination of the trial.

COLLIER ARRESTED — United States Marshal J. W Fitch arrested Col. James Collier, at Steubenville, Olio, Aug. 15, on a writ ordering him to be taken to San Francisco, Instactly upon the arrest, a habeus corpus issued, and Collier being brought before Judge-Jewett, the hearing or persponed till Sept. 97. The bail was fixed at \$5,000; and an rundred persons rese in Court to offer themselves as we cannot.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, de., FHIS EFENING.

DON Grovanys will be given for the last time this evening at Carle Grarden, by Sentag. Steffenone, Patti-Strakusch, Sigs. Befall, Revere, Viett. &c.

Assiste, or "The Love Test," will be given this evening at Mildy, by Med. Thillum. Measts France and Leach, and Mrs. Massler.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN MOY, and the "Yankee in China," at Be Riverway the evening, in which Silabee appears.

BIRACH OF PROMISE and TERPOUT, to-night, at Burton's. Also, professional and the Steffenon's Commence by the Chinase trans.

PHENOMESON and the Dramatic Recitations of the Boone Calleden Evenomic, this afternoon, sond this evening, "Maid with the Milk Parl" said "Trying ther."

CINCTAW INDIANS—Characteristic Performances, at No. 459 Inchward.

Way Inclaims - Confection to Performances at No. 40 Book way United Tools Called, this eventue, at the National Thesia, by Its Germen, Mr. Howard, & r. sloward, Cardella Howard, and deal Wood's Minneyas, — Ethiopian Deriverations. No. 448 Bookers, SUCKLEY's New-Onlean Stateman. No. 448 Bookers, SUCKLEY's New-Onlean Stateman. No. 448 Bookers, SUCKLEY's New-Onlean Stateman. No. 508 Broadway, Standards Prancis of Panciana Of Edward, Allan, No. 718 Broadway, Prancis of Panciana, Officers of Panciana, Officers of Panciana, Panciana, and Stateman Officers. Performance afternoon and sensing. Ourse's Anches of Words Blanck No. 608 Bookers, Living Givaryas, Chinese Museum, No. 509 Broadway.

The weather yesterday was very fine, and was largely er joyed by those who seldom get out of town upon any other day. Cars and boats were growded to a greater attent than on any previous day this season.

BENEFIT OF MAX MARRIZER AT CASTLE GARDES -ME BENEFIT OF MAX MARKITER AT CASTLE GARDS—As Maretzek, the competent and celebrated leader of the opera at Castle Garden, will take his benefit on Tuesday next, (to morrow night,) with a double entertainment. Two operas will be given—the first, Lucretia Borgis, at a o'clock in the afternoon, with Steffanone, Marin, P. molis, Patti, Strakosch, Rovere, Vietti and R. si, a spendy cad, and after an interval of one hour and a helf, for promease and refreshment, at 8 o'clock, Lucia di Lamarraor el be sung by Sontag, Salet, Bartall, Rosi and Quinto, and selected on the performances, \$1.

Our advertising columns contain a notice of a concert be given by the Baroness Julie de Berg, a pianist pupil.
Lists and Thalberg. Paul duben and others will said.

Anomicinal -The members of the Choclaw Tribs, set Adoltional.—The members of the Choosaw fries, we exhibition in Broadway, will shortly be favored with number of Western rivals for public favor. Mr. Gester Copway, the Ojibe way Chief is in the eve of departure to the contract of collecting some of collecting the extreme West, for the purpose of collecting see the finest specimens of the Western Indian tribes, such have the best intellectual and physical development, as a view to exhibit them at the World's Pair. There will be fifteen or twenty in all.

SECOND AV RAILBOAD - On Saturday last the curs this Company commenced running every six minutes on the folic wing route: Up Peck slip, Pearlet, Chathand Bowery, Grand st., Alienest, and First-av, to Twenty-Air st, to Second-av., up Second-av to Twenty-eighthturning through Second av Cury tiest, Grant st. Bor ery, Oliver and South sts, to Peck-slip.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The spection of this build-progresses rapidly. The block bounded by the Taird and Fourth-avs, and Seventh and Eighth-ets, is nearly or pleted. The details of the interior will be pushed form with all reasonable experition. This building, when pleted, will be an craamout to that portion of the Cap. CRICKET MATCH -The match between the Co

and the New York and St George's Clubs will count the Cricket Ground of the latter, at the Red House em, on Wednesday and Thursday next. The Con have taken rooms at the deter House, and will st active have, been getting thems